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detail, rather than create buildings of imposing dimensions. In this way he thought he could render his temple most worthy of the Deity. The immensity of labor here displayed impresses us with its quantity much more than its quality, and the picturesqueness and mystery of this splendid pyramid produces an effect which is not surpassed by any temple of India, and very few elsewhere. There are some excellent specimens of architecture to be met with in Bundeelund, Rajputana, the Maratta country, and Southern.

During the last five centuries numerous structures, bewildering in their richness, grandeur and beauty have sprung up. Among these may be mentioned the elegant and graceful pagoda of Tanjore, the ancient and venerated temple of Chidamburam, with its gopuras, or gateways; the elegant temple of Parvati, with its magnificent hall of one thousand columns; the magnificent temple of Sierangam, with its fifteen elaborately carved and ornamented gateways; the great temple of Madura, herewith illustrated, which has interiorly an elaborately sculptured hall of one thousand columns, representing horses, elephants and dieties, forming caryatides that support entablatures which are themselves richly carved, moulded and elaborated. There is also the celebrated shrine of Rameswaram, with its four grand gopuras, the glory of which consists in its corridors, which extend to the length of four thousand feet, and the great temple of Conjeveram, with its great gopuras, its hall of one thousand columns, some fine mantapas and large tanks.

Speaking of the corridors of the Rameswaram, a recent writer observes:

"No engraving can convey the impression produced by such a display of labor when extended to an uninterrupted length of several hundred feet. None of our cathedrals is more than five hundred feet, and even the nave of St. Peter's is only six hundred feet from the door to the apse. Here the side corridors are seven hundred feet long, and open into transverse galleries as rich in detail as themselves. These, with the varied devices and mode of lighting, produce an effect that is not equalled certainly anywhere in India. Here we have corridors extended four thousand feet, carved on both sides and in the hardest granite."

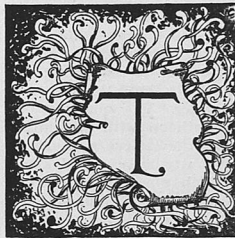
The photographs from which the engravings here shown were made were collected by Sauahbrah and J. F. Douthitt in their tour around the world in 1888, and presented to the DECORATOR AND FURNISHER.

SILK FACED tapestries, fifty-four inches wide, are shown for wall decorations and hanging, as well as coverings for furniture. A whole room done in one pattern is very elegant.

THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER costs \$4.00 per year.

INEXPENSIVE CHANGES.

By ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS.



THE next best thing to going away to seek a change is to compel a change to come to you. Already the brilliant summer sunshine has revealed enough dust, dinginess, spots and tears to make a house-keeper despair of greatly altering the looks of her house even in the time honored processes of spring cleaning. When this tedious labor is ended and things are all back in place she may sigh at the old and tiresome appearance of her household belongings and

at thought of the summer she must spend among them.

There is no need of sighing if the mistress of a home has energy enough—whether her cleaning is done or not—to decide on and carry out a revolution. The parlor or reception room is a good place to begin in. Whatever the floor covering is, whether ingrain, tapestry, body Brussels or velvet, dispense with it for the season if you possibly can. A good hard pine floor will need no covering but small rugs here and there, and can be stained any desired shade, then rubbed with linseed oil to give it a slight polish. If the plain oil be put once or twice a week on a pine floor the boards will soon turn dark without

stain. If the floor is not good, fill the cracks for a foot or two from the walls with putty, then paint a wide border of dark brown. This can be rubbed each week with kerosene, the odor of which soon evaporates. An art square or ingrain rug may be laid in the center, if it can be afforded. One measuring 3 by 3½ yards costs about ten dollars, and the artistic shades are terra cotta or dull blue, the latter being cooler looking for summer wear. That color may be the keynote to the shades in the room.

A carpenter can be got to put down over an old floor a new one of hard pine, in fine boards, closely joined, strong enough to last for years. This can be oiled and left bare in summer, and perhaps carpeted in winter. The cost will range from fifteen to twenty dollars per room, a cheap investment in the end.

Next change the curtains, not leaving any heavy window draperies up. As summer is not the time for long curtains, small dotted Swiss ones, draped close to the panes, will look well. About four yards will be required for each window, which, at fifteen cents a yard, and the same for lace, will make a total of \$3.60 for three windows. The shades may be left as

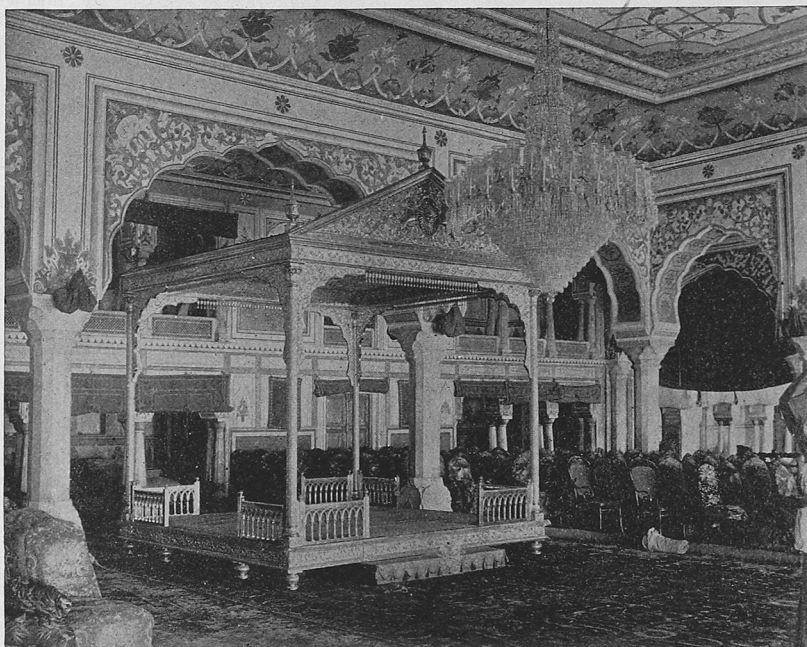


Fig. 2.—Throne-Room in the Palace of the Rajah of Tanjore.

THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER.

before, and the cord or ribbon for looping back the Swiss curtains will make their cost about four dollars.

For the rest, get out all the heavy stuffed furniture you can and change the position of what is left. The sofa and large chairs belonging to a suite can be put away for a time. They will seem quite new when fall comes. Replace the sofa by a couch, made either out of a large packing box or on a cot. The cot is the best when one is liable to have unexpected guests, and

stering. Hammocks are also swung in some handsome houses.

A large dark table can give way to one of light wood or a home-made gypsy table constructed of a triangular board and three broomsticks, covered on top with ticking, whose blue stripes are worked with gold feather stitching, and having pointed side pieces of the same, with blue and gold tassels.

Ornament the top of one picture with a "blossom frame," made possible by fastening behind it a row of bottles which

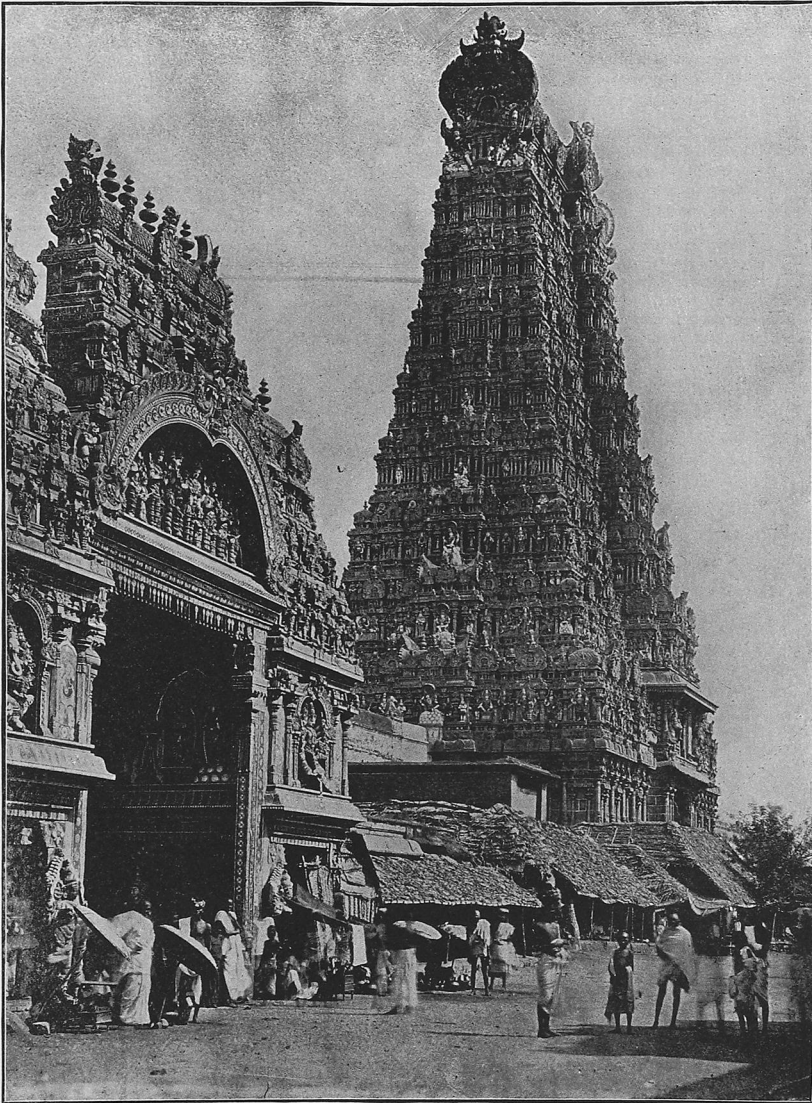


Fig. 3.—Gopura and Pagoda of the Great Temple of Madura, Southern India.

has not much spare room. A good cot with woven wire springs costs \$2.50. Make it soft with comfortables and quilts, and cover it with blue denim worked in gold rope or heavy gold floss in a bold Grecian border. Pillows covered with the same are used, and though it all seems plain and common to read about, it can be made very tasteful, and has been by women whose purses could procure the most elegant fabrics for uphol-

will hold water enough to keep fresh the flowers, which just show above the pictures. A flower glass or two of plain crystal; a rose bowl, set on its looking glass mat, and two or three photogravures of country and sea views, obtainable in frames for three dollars or less, with the other changes, will make a new room for you at less expense than a two weeks' sojourn at a summer boarding-house and the cost of getting there.